



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

An accompanying series of maps showing by means of circles and colored sectors the distribution of the industry in its three branches at various dates is exceptionally well devised and executed.

La politique de réforme sociale en Angleterre: Conférences de "L'Eighty Club." Paris: M. Rivière et Cie, 1912. 8vo, pp. xv+191. Fr. 2.

The "Eighty Club" under the able leadership of Lloyd George is a strong political organization in Great Britain giving expression to the widespread social reform movement of recent years. The report of four conferences of the club held under the auspices of the Solvay Institute of Sociology is to be found in this small volume. It is at once a succinct and a comprehensive presentation of England's agrarian, industrial, social, and fiscal reform policies, many of which have been put into practice within the past five years.

A point of striking interest in some of these reforms is the gradual abatement of the traditional solicitude for private property rights. Observe, for example, the agrarian policy as expressed in the Small Holdings and Allotment act of 1907; or, the fiscal reform carried out by the imposition of the Super-Tax upon certain incomes.

Hand in hand with this diminution of respect for property rights goes an unmistakable limitation of the so-called individual liberty in industry. A notable instance of this fact may be found in the Choice of Employments act of 1910.

The most important steps taken in social reform, strictly speaking, are sick and old-age benefits and insurance against unemployment. The latter of these reforms is still in the experimental stage and its administration is left with the Board of Trade. The administration of sick and old-age benefits, however, unlike the analogous institution in Germany, is not in the hands of the government but is left with the beneficiaries. The chief reason for this difference in administrative agencies of the two countries is that, whereas sick and old-age insurance is of a comparatively recent growth in Germany, in England it has been in existence, in one form or another, among trade fraternities and friendly societies and administered by them for the last four hundred years. The government, therefore, in offering to an already existing institution some measure of substantial encouragement, does not feel justified in interfering with the administration of the affairs of that institution.

Railways in the United States. By SIMON STERNE. New York: Putnam, 1912. 8vo, pp. xiii+209. \$1.35.

This work is made up of a number of papers on the subject of railroad history and management written in the years following the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act and prior to the author's death in 1901. Some of the papers were prepared as reports to investigating commissions, and one was written in compliance with an appointment by President Cleveland, for